



**MESSAGE FOR THE 2019 CHINA REFRIGERATION EXPOSITION**  
**9-11 April 2019**  
**Shanghai New International Expo Centre, China**

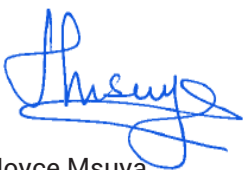
The cooling sector enables hundreds of millions of people to live in health and comfort. As temperatures rise, the demand for air conditioning and refrigeration is set to skyrocket. In South-east Asia, the air conditioning market is growing at more than eight percent each year. This growth comes at a significant environmental cost. According to the International Institute of Refrigeration, the refrigeration and air-conditioning industry accounts for 7.8 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, 37 percent of which is a result of direct emissions from refrigerants. It is time for the global refrigeration and air conditioning industry to take decisive action, embrace clean cooling and secure the future of our planet.

In doing so, we have much to learn from the Montreal Protocol, one of the most successful international environmental treaties in history. In a remarkable demonstration of commitment and will, industry and governments came together to phase out more than 99 percent of ozone-depleting substances.

We now need to adopt a similar approach to phasing down hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HFCs), a potent climate pollutant. The uncontrolled use of this HFCs is rapidly growing and if unchecked, the global refrigeration and air conditioning industry could account for 20 percent of global carbon emissions by 2020. The good news is that we have a powerful enabler in the form of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal, which if successful, can avoid up to 0.5°C of warming by the end of the century. At the Fourth UN Environment Assembly, Member States strongly endorsed clean cooling as critical to improving people's lives without harming the planet.

Progress is being made. In recent years, the industry has taken a lead in adopting ozone and climate-friendly technologies, providing energy saving solutions to end-users, and pioneering low carbon cooling technologies such as district cooling, trigeneration and solar cooling. We need to invest more in research and development and capacity development, to make cooling of the future, cost-effective, safe and energy efficient. With every ratification of the Kigali Amendment, the air conditioning and refrigeration industry has an ever-expanding market to mainstream ozone and climate friendly technologies.

UN Environment looks forward to collaborating with industry to leapfrog technologies and tap into this enormous potential of new and dynamic markets while protecting the environment. As one of the largest global expositions held by the refrigeration and air conditioning industry, I wish participants at the 2019 China Refrigeration Expo all the very best, in this important mission for people and planet.



Joyce Msuya  
Acting Executive Director  
UN Environment Programme



## 致 2019 年中国制冷展的贺辞

2019 年 4 月 9-11 日，中国 上海新国际博览中心

制冷服务支撑着数亿人健康舒适的生活。随着气温上升，空调和制冷的需求也在飙升。仅在东南亚地区，空调市场的年增长率就超过 8%。而这种增长也带来了巨大的环境成本。根据国际制冷学会的报告，制冷和空调行业占全球温室气体排放量的 7.8%，其中 37% 是制冷剂直接排放的结果。全球制冷和空调行业应及时采取果断行动，推动清洁制冷，以确保地球未来。

为此，我们可以从《蒙特利尔议定书》——历史上最为成功的国际环境条约之一获得很多启示。通过政府和行业的共同努力，《蒙特利尔议定书》逐步淘汰了 99% 以上的消耗臭氧层物质。

我们现在需要采用类似的行动逐步削减温室气体氢氟碳化合物 (HFCs) 的使用。这些氢氟碳化合物的无节制使用正在迅速增长，如果不加以控制，到 2020 年，全球制冷和空调行业的碳排放量可能占到全球碳排放量的 20%。值得庆幸的是，我们在《蒙特利尔议定书》的框架下达成了《基加利修正案》，这一修正案的成功实施可以避免全球气温在本世纪末升高 0.5°C。在第四届联合国环境大会上，会员国也强烈支持清洁制冷——既有助于改善人民生活，也不给地球带来伤害。

近年来，制冷空调行业率先采用了臭氧气候友好型技术，为终端用户提供节能解决方案，并开创了区域供冷、三联供和太阳能制冷等低碳制冷技术。我们需要在研发和能力建设方面投入更多资金，以便为未来提供更具有成本效益、更安全和节能的制冷技术。随着《基加利修正案》的批准和实施，制冷空调行业将拥有一个不断扩大的、同时将臭氧气候友好型技术作为主流技术的市场。

联合国环境规划署期待与行业各界合作，在保护环境的同时，实现技术发展的跨越，共同挖掘这一充满创新和活力市场的巨大潜力。作为一个全球最大的制冷空调行业展览会之一，我祝愿所有参与 2019 年中国制冷展的同仁们，在保护人类和地球的重要使命中一切顺利！

乔伊斯·姆苏亚 (Joyce Msuya)

联合国助理秘书长、联合国环境规划署代理执行主任